But Mr E. W. Capron, formerly of Aubura, and Editor of the Providence Daily Mercury, says that the floor of the bouse of Mrs. Benedict this been over and over examined by Assest men while these sounds were going on," and that "the same sounds occur with the same lady if she is in any other

While on this point. I am prompted to ask Mr. Grimes two or three questions to which I demand direct and explicit answers: Did he, or did he not. asy, in substance, to a gentleman whom he met in Springfield about the middle of August last, that the Rochester Knockings were a humbug, but so ingenious a humbug that he could not exactly under-stand it? That he had been in Auburn when the Knockings were first heard there, and that had he had sufficient time or opportunity, he had no doubt be could have discovered the mystery, and that when he returned he would investigate the matter and find out the trick? If Mr. G denies that those statements, substantially, were made by him in August last or at least offer the alleged investiga--which he says was a year ago in June-we will proceed to reexamine the wittess on the other side, and will faithfully lay the results of the investiga-If he admits, or does not de tion before the public. ny, that there exatements were made by him after the period at which he now daims to have discov-ered the "hoax;" or, if he denies this and it can be proved, this fact may show how far his state-ments are to be relied upon, concerning any subject that is opposed to his preconceived notions. At all der several suspicious circumstances of this case. I think it is rather with a bad grace that Mr. Grimes denounces those who say they have had their mental questions answered by these "rappings," as either dupes or "guilty of deliber-

One more point deserves a passing notice: Mr. Grimes intidates that this "rapping" operation "is a fruitful source of revenue," and urges this as a reason for an ingenious and careful o of the means by which it is carried on. mation would not be noticed in the present in stance, were it not frequently thrown out by others beside Mr. Grimes. But the facts are these: Out of the large number of families (estimated at from 150 to 200 within the United States) in which these aounds are more or less beard, not one in ten re-ceive any compensation from the visitors who resort ceive any compensation from the visitors who resort thither to witness the phenomens. It is only those who cannot possibly afford to receive many visitors and give up their time to them, who charge any fee for admittance. It was a long time before the Fox family, at their homes, consented to receive anything, and then they did, it was by sheer compulsion, and with prest religious. And diging the property of the compulsion, and with prest religious. and with great reluctance. And during the th months or more in which they have now been from home, they have not laid up enough money, after defraying all their expenses, to pay their passages back to Hooberter. But the human soul may be rted by other motives than those of pecuniary gain, when it has, or believes it has, a great truth to advance. In justice, however, "the laborer is worthy of his hare" in any good cause in which he may be engaged; and if the Fox family, and others of like pursuits, are employed in such a cause, there can be no objection to their receiving a com-

fortable support from it.

I have thus occupied the space originally allotted for this communication, and must reserve some analytical remarks upon the nature of the "strange sounds," and their displays of intelligence, for an-other article. William Fishbough.

Williamsburgh, July 30.

Letter from J. A. Green-Association for the Suppression of Gaming. To the Editor of Tae Tribune:

As the readers of your paper will find in another column a card announcing to the public that I have located myself in this city, with a view of carrying out a systematic plan of operations for the suppression of Gaming, a few words by way of explanation may not be amiss.

The astonishing increase of gaming throughout the whole country, and especially in the City of New-York, has at last attracted the attention of some of your best citizens, who, a short time since. organized themselves into an association for the purpose of attempting to check an evil which, by some, is considered already incurable. The society is composed of a number of wealthy, philanthropic, and energetic business men, who, with a full knowledge of the gigantic proportions and power of the vice to be assailed, have resolved boldly to execute a series of measures, adequate to the end desired, without shrinking from any sacet. fice, cost or responsibility which the enterprise may involve.

The Association will attempt the suppression of gaming principally by the following means:

First: By opening what may properly be called an Intelligence Office, by means of which merchants, banking, insurance, and all other public institutions may learn whether persons in their employ, or with whom they have pecuniary dealings, are wasting their substance at the gaming table. This feature will certainly be commended and patronized by every business man who wisely regards his own interest, which is so closely identified with his own interest, which is so closely identified with the bonesty, integrity and financial management of his clerks or creditors. Experience has already painfully demonstrated that, but for this very anowledge, vast sums of money belonging to mer-chants and incorporated institutions have been squandered at the gaming table by improvident and dishonest clerks and officers, who at last sought refuge from disgrace or ignominious punishment by flight or suicide.

Another object to be attained by this measure is,

Another optical of extended by this measure is, the Rescue of the Gambler's Victim. The business of gaming is pursued, for the most part, in secret, so that those who have become infatuated with the vice may freely indulge without the fear of public observation, which shield is absolutely necessary to the preservation of their reputation and credit. It is now proposed to remove this abield, and thus expose to the view of the interestdehe cambling habits of those who feed and sustain the hordes of swin fling and robbing gamblers who now infest this City. Our plans to effect this who now infest this City. object are so perfect that the name, occupation and place of business of every clerk and business man, who now gambles, or who may hereafter become a er's victim, will be registered in a book kept gambler's victim, will be registered in a book kept for that purpose, which, however, will be exhibited to those only who are specially interested. With a knowledge of this fact, no man, except he he en tirely lost, will deliberately take his seat at the gaming table. In this way, therefore, whope to close the doors of the gambling house to the unin itiated, and redeem those who are not past re-

cond : By affording such advice and succor to those who have been victimized by gamblers, as may be necessary to the proper and certain admin-istration of Law and Justice. With a view to this end, an able and experienced Attorney and Coun-seller has been permanently retained by the Asso-

Third: By enforcing the present law against saming. Lotteries and Policies, whenever there is

gaming, Lotteres an opportunity to do so.

Fourth: By one eavoring to procure of the next
New York Legislature, the passage of a new and
stringent law against gaming, suited to the present condition of that vice in the State of New

York.

Fife: By circulating petitions in New York, and art other States affected by the evils of Lotteries, praying the Legislatures of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, to probibit the drawing of Lotteries in their respective States. You will at once preceive that if the prayer should be granted the teries in their respective States. The win as those perceive that if this prayer should be granted, the immesse amount of evil consequent upon the sale of Lottery tickets and policies, will immediately be terminated. This is deemed a very important that the sale of the matter, and will be thoroughy treated by the Ac-

Santh: By popular lectures and by the general circulation of books, tracts, &c., on the subject of gambling, by which means all classes of citizens will be duly warned of the danger of gaming, and

will be duly warned of the danger of gaming, and
of associating with those who indulge in play.
Seventh: By pursuing any other measures,
which at any time may seem necessary to the consummation of the end desired.

J. H. GREEN,
Jeneral Executive Agent and Corresponding Sec wary of
the New York Association for the suppression of Gaming, No. 37 Chathamest, N.Y.

Shanenteles Lake and Vilinge-The Goodaga Farmers and Free Schools-Country and City Life, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune.

SEANEAVELES LAKE, Sonday, July 28, 1850 MR. GREELEY: - In your wenderings over our glorious Empire State did you ever come within sight of the Skaneateles Lake! It is a small affair as to size, being about sixteen miles in length, and averaging two in breadth; but it is a perfect beauty. The water is very pure, and of a deep blue color, and cold withal owing probable to its being made up almost entirely of springs. In some places the lake is very deep, being beyond the reach of the sounding line. It abounds with an abundance of fire fish; but the Trout is the grand monarch, and is much sought after by epicures, his flesh being hard and of peruliarly cious flavor. He is wavy in his movements, deli-berates no doubt a long while before he seizes the templing bait, and is seldom taken—but when he is, what a glorification among the fishermen, espicially if he be a twenty pounder! What e ultation over their many semmed and brilliant

But look at those shores. For five or six miles from the foot of the lake upwards the land on either side slopes rently and beautifully to the wa-ter's edge. It is quite unusual to see fleids of wheat, corp, and other products, in such near and loving proximity to the water, and in this respe this lake is unique. There is indeed nothing the wild and romentic which usually appertains to lake scenery; but in the absence of this, there is a quiet and lovely beauty, hightened by the hand of cultivation, and the appearance of abundant thrift and presperity. As you approach the head of the lake, however, the aboves become more and more abropt, and even mountainous, resembling somewhat the highlands on the Hudson. There are ministure palisades, too, containing geological worders. Arriving at the head, you find three or four buildings, one of which is a hotel for the accommodation of summer wanderers, and a Water Core Establishment, situated at the base of a very steep range of hills some 600 feet high, down which tumbles a stream, disc ursing sweet music in the

ear of the hot and thirsty traveler.

Of course there is a village, one of the most an cient in Western New York, which is rather pleasantly situated at the oulet of the Lake, and is of respectable size and appearance. In and near the village are several heautiful resident the village are several beautiful residences. It might have been so laid out as to have been one of the most attractive and beautiful localities in the State. That flaunting row of brick stores, in wretched imitation of city-dom, is really an eye sore, (the only one, however,) placed as they are, not only in the midst of the loveliest rural scenery. but directly on the shore of the Lake. Strange that men will drag into the country some of the worst fashions of a city. Nevertheless, in spite of several architectural and other blunders, the village must pass for a hearty, on whose face there is al-

ways a smile of attraction.

The country in the vicinity of the Lake is wellanown for its agricultural resources, and for the industry, wealth and intelligence of the owners of the soil. For miles in every direction you will find spacious farm-houses, and out buildings, giving ev indication of abundance and thrift. the farmers are really rich, having money at interest; but they are, I am sorry to say, almost to a man, opposed to Free Schools, for selfish and short sighted reasons. Upon many souls, when there is an apparent invasion of the pocket, all segument and reasoning, however cogent and overwhelming

is utterly thrown away.

There is a great demand for Laborers. Hun dreds of stout handed Irishmen, who are now swel tering in your city in poverty and idleness, might find instant employment in the country for weeks to come, at the rate of nine or ten shillings per day to come, at the rate of nine of the standings per asy Many a farmer would be willing to give from \$10 to \$12 per menth to any able bodied man the year round, including board and washing. Strange that so many poor men, laborers, will prefer the poverty and miseries of a city to the employment, the health and the Aome which they might procure in the

Well, this is a sultry day, of which you of the city must have a melting experience.

"Earth's thousand plants
Are smitten, even the dark sun loving maine
Faints in the field beneath the torrid blaze;
The herd beside the shaded foundain pants;
For life is driven from all the landscape brown.
The bird has suggit his tree, the snake his de
The trout donast cead in the box stream, and more plants to the contract of the

But I recline en dishabille under the shade of a wide spreading elm, and my eye rests upon the calm blue and alightly tremulous waters, and upon numerous groves of forest trees and fields of grain waving in their yellow ripeness, upon woodland, dell, and hill side, stretching for miles up this lovely iake, and upon the far distant blue-robe! hills around whose tops floats a delicate and almost im-palpable mist like a wreath of air: the invisible wind gently stirs the branches of the tree under which I lie, lifts the page of my book, and fans my cheek, and, glancing upward, there bends above me the bluest of all blue skies, absolutely solemn in its purity, and there are bright motionless clouds, their white tops shining in the far ether. cuing and beautifying the wide spread fir mament ye of the city, who thirst for scenes of beauty, for health, for cereation from the endless clangor of wheels and torgues and tread of thousands of foct-steps on the hot pavements in your modern Sabyhaste ve into the ever-blessed country, beside the still waters and green pastures of our lakes and rivers—not forgetting that from whose shores I write.

Secret Workings of the Lottery System.

Three Lottery dealers in Baltimore who charged me the postage on one of their Circulars of Lottery schemes, must have a wonderful assurance in their method of business. The matter of suffering to the amount of sevenpence is of small consequence, but to be taken as a secret patron of Lottery gamblers is not quite so flattering. I have no knowledge whatever of the individuals who have charged me the expense of distributing a circular of their nefarious business. I should give their names to the to be posted up on the scroll of inlamy, light facilitate their operations. Any future com ications from them will be returned charged ish the postage both ways. But I notice this matter for three considera-

1. As it illustrates the universal experience, or fact, that an immoral business induces habits of meanness in those who carry it on.

2. None but an adept in lettery gambling, if they even, could understand from the schemes of those brokers whether there are two blanks to a prize, or first or whather a few bunded thousand obline. fire it whether a few bundred thousand dollars' worth of blanks might sot be sold in a popular lottery after all the chances for the prizes are gone.

3. I find suggested in this circular a method of business which, I believe, is extensively practiced in violation of the laws of the State of New York.

The circular solicits an order from every one who receives it, and pledges that "ALL BUSINESS SHALL

receives it, and pledges that "ALL BUSINESS SHALL BE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL." This is as much as to say to those whom it insults with its address, "come now, we will engage in a mean and criminal commerce and we will not tell the public how you have abandoned conscience, jeopardized your preperty, or more likely the property of others, intrusted to your keeping, or that, in fine, you have become a lottery gambler, a fact which, if known, would ruin your credit with prudent business friends."

But I wish " no honorable secreey" from such But I was and when I have reason to believe that these men are abusing the Mail facilities of the Post Office department to insinuate their tempts tions into the moral of wellings of thousands of our pop-ulation, scattered over this and other of the Northern States, who are wholly uninformed as to the "secreta" and laws of lottery gambling, I am led o inquire whether an evil of this kind admits of a

emedy. If Maryland is determined to build up her public institutions at the expense of the public morals, let the infamy and the consequences be her own. If she wishes to arm forty thieves to go out and steal money on which to found schools and oth-ther institutions, let her cutine their depredations where and not send them out to prove like mid-

ther institutions, let her confine their depredations at home and not send them out to prowl like midnight wolves in lance and retreats of sister States. Is the State of Maryland to take under her protecting wing those who, through the agency of the United States Mail seek to effect crimes against the laws of the State of New York! Would the State of Maryland protect her citizens in the distribution of immoral books through the Mail provided they were sent to other States? were sent to other States ?

were sent to other States!

Lottery dealers are advised that in procuring my address from my published business card, it is at their service only for the purpose for which it is published, and not that I may be charged with the expense of distributing the circulars of lottery gam VAN TROMPS.

Rock River Conference

Correspondence of The Tribune Plainvisio, Id. Tuesday, July 23, 1850. The annual meeting of the Rock River Conferre of the M. E. Church North-Bishop Hannis of Cincinnati. President, and Rev. Philo Judson, Secretary, convened at this place on Wednesday

last, and adjourns to day. The Conference embraces the northern half of Illinois. More than 100 traveling preachers are connected with it-about 700 organized congressticas, and a membership of nearly 18,000, being an increase of 1,800 during the the past year. Over 250 Sabbeth Schools 2 269 officers and teachers. 10.542 scholars, and 28,637 volumes in their libraries are reported; together with 98 Bible and 673 Infant Classes. From these Schools 250 conversions have taken place since the last report.

The support of the ministers is chiefly derived from the voluntary contributions of the people. Only \$2,000 of missionary money is appropriated to the whole field, \$500 of which is employed in the support of a very important mission among the Swides, who have settled in considerable numbers, within the bounds of the Conference. The missionary collections during the year amount to \$8.1.00-an excess of about \$8.00 over those of the previous year. For the first time, the Conference gives more for missionary purposes than is extend-

ed within its limits.

There is a Literary Institution at Mount Morris, called Rock River Seminary, under the patronage and control of the Conference. Its location, near the River from which it derives its name, is healthful and pleasant. Over \$6.000 had been subscribed during the present session of the Conference, to liquidate the Seminary debt; and effective measures were also taken to secure the erection of additional Seminary buildings. On introducing to the notice of the Conference the subject of giving more efficiency to the Seminary. Rev. Mr. Crews, the notice of the Conference the supervised of the matter to the Seminary. Rev. Mr. Crews, the Financial Agent of the Institution, delivered one of the most magnificent addresses on the subject of education—especially of religious education—that I have ever had the good fortune to hear.

Much interest and solemnity was given to the estimate by the certamonies attendant noon the re-

Much interest and solemnity was given to the meeting by the ceremonles attendant upon the removal of the remains of Father Walker—one of the earliest and most devoted of the Missionaries to the West—from an obscure spot where they have reposed during the past tweire years, and their interment in the village burying ground. As a further evidence that the labors of this faithful servent of the Cross are held in precious remem-brance by his successors in the Ministry, a gener-ous sum was subscribed to defray the expenses of erecting a suitable monument to his memory.

H. W. D.

Finances of the Reman Church. Correspondence of the Commercial Advertise

Pagis, Wednesday, July 10 1850. A journal published in the island of Malta, and entitled Il Catholico Christiano, contains a carlous statistical article on the revenues of the Romish clergy. The article purports to be from the per of

clergy. The article purports to be from the person an Italian priest, whose passed many years as curste in the Roman States. I present its statements in an abridged form.

According to the public register the value of the panal dominions is 195 millions. real estate in the Papal dominions is 195 millions of dollars. The population being three millions, the proportion of each inhabitant would be 65 dollars. The cleans corrections The clergy, comprising priests, monks, brothers, nuns and sisters, numbers 60,000, or one in ity of

the population.

The real estate of the clergy is stated on the public register at \$45,000,000, equal at fire per cent to an income of \$2,250,000. The cattle-owned by them are valued at \$2,000,000, equivalent to an annual income of \$100,000. The clergy own \$25,-00 000 of State stock, on which they receive in

coo,000 of State stock, on which they receive interest. These are the amounts actually in the
hands of the clergy. But they have other sources
of revenue which we will now consider.

Every family wishing to make one of its sons a
priest must procure him a capital of at least \$500.

There are in the Roman States about 40,000
priests, but half of these, belonging as they do to
the regular orders, are not required to have a patrimony. Of the 20,000 secular priests, suppose half
are beneficiaries, the capital furnished by the other
half is \$8,000,000, which is equal to a revenue of alf is \$5,000,000, which is equal to a revenue of

The dowry of every girl who becomes a nun must go to her convent. This sum amounts to much more than ten millions; but we take this figure as

the least.

The forty thousand priests say mass every day, and only gratis on festival days. The regular price of a mass at Rome is 20 cents, but the priests rately content themselves with this price; the festivals, funerals, burials, elevations and particular chapels raise the sum to at least 30 cents, but as a second of the cents we will mass in the country costs only is cents, we will place the average at 20. This gives a revenue of \$0,700,000 ayear. But deducting six husdred thousand for masses said gratis on feetirals and other days by curates, the sum is reduced to

When a child enters the Church at 24 hours old he commences paying. The births are about 9000 a year. At each baptism, a taper weighing pound is left, and a gift in money for the curate —
The average of these gifts must be much larger,
but we will place them at 50 cents, which gives an

annual sum of \$45,000.

The confirmation succeeds the baptism, and is said to perfect it. The dying child is confirmed at home; the others go to the church. On this occasion each child should give to the Bishop a taper.

sion each child should give to the Bishop a taper worth 30 cents; and supposing that only 60,000 do so, the annual revenue from this source is \$18,000. The marriages number about 25,000 yearly.—Every body knows the expense of the acts of the Chancelor, the publications of the bans or dispensations from them, the permission to marry, the certificate of confession, the present to the curate, &c. But to avoid the appearance of exaceration. But to avoid the appearance of exaggeration, we place the revenue from this source at \$25,000 only. In the Roman States, if a person wishes to get any employment under Government—to marry, to enlist, to teach, to get a passport, and in short to do

enlist, to teach, to get a passport, and in short to do a thousand other things, he must nave his certificate of baptism to put on file. As he must procure for each occasion another certificate, the same person may be obliged to procure fitty of them. The price of them is 10 cents for the poor, 30 for the midding classes, 50 for the nobles, and 100 for the princes. Putting the revenue from this source at the lowest figure, we have \$9,000.

The certificates of continuation, of decease, of narriage, are also necessary, but not so often as those of baptism. The price for them is the same. The annual revenue from this source cannot be less than \$9,750.

Burial expenses are exhorbitant and obligatory Burial expenses are exhorostant and congatory. The long files of priests and friars, all paid to accompany the body, the wax given to all the members of the clergy, and the tapers which are lighted in great numbers around the body, and remain for in great numbers around the body, and remain for the prefit of the priests, occasion an enormous expense. At Rome the most economical burial of a man of the middle class costs at least 50 dollars, and those of the rish and of the nobility cost several hundreds; but the poor give little and sometimes nothing. Count then for each funeral seven dollars and a half, and we have for the eighty thousand yearly a revenue of \$600,000 for the clears.

The numerous begging friars who travel the outtry saling aims must receive from the people

Collections are constantly made in all the churches. The bag is handed round the church at each mass, at each elevation, sometimes for one madon na, sometimes for another; sometimes for one saint, sometimes for another; to day for one festi val, to morrow for another - so that one must have his purse constantly in his hand. But counting only the parish churches and tencollections a year, and suppose the receipts to average two dollars, we have in the 10,000 parishes a revenue of 200,000 lars a year.

ing is paid for by townships and individeals, and forms also a branch of clerical commerce. This is not the case in many parish churches, but it exists in most of those directed by the friars. Suppose that this exists in only five thousand churches, each costing only thirty dollars yearly, we have a clerical revenue from this soure of

\$150,000. With the exception of a few of the principal towns, all parts of the Roman States pay tithes. The income from this source must be far above \$150,000, but we place it at this figure. Add to this a revenue from the seminaries and colleges of Dispensations in marriage, indulcences, privi-leges, particular chapels and altars, and these in-

numerable articles sold at the churches, at the Dataria, at the secretaryship, of briefs, of indulcences, relics, Ac. form one of the best sources of the revenue of the clergy; count this at \$50,000.

The Sunday before Easter the priests bless the moores of the laity, each one of whom makes them a present either in money or produce. Count this

at a cent for each, and we have a revenue o

Supposed miracles or parties received from dif-ferent Madonnas or Saints are paid in offerings of wax, of money, or of hearts or images in silver or gold, or in jewels, which become the property of the Church. The revenues from this source may be placed at \$75,000 yearly, although this must all far below the sum actually received. The gifts at Rimiui alone in the last two mouths almost

equal the sum.
When any one is sick, it is the custom to get a priest to say a triduo to some medions or saint to its: to say a triams to some man and a very minth so cure. Sometimes prayers are said every minth by. Ceremonies are performed for the dead on e seventh day, on the thirtieth, and on the auditerrary. The smallest tax for the rinduo is fixed screary. The smallest tax for the fridge is nave at \$3, for the night day coremony at \$0, and for the anniversary at \$3. Supposing each parish to receive but \$50 from this source, the annual receipts would be \$500,000.

The churching of women is another source of The churching of women is another source of

The cauraing of the control of the c

is, heart of the Virgin Mary, medals, &c. nor those from benedictions at the death-bed, from visits paid to the corresities in the Churches, the amounts paid by Priests for advancement and for holy wa er: nor for the tax paid by the Jews for the priv-lege of living out side of the Ghetts, nor from the benedictions of new houses, of nuptial country seats, &c. nor from a hundred similar sources; nor have we spoken of the immense sums vied on the people for the construction and repair Churches, or of the revenues of the ecclesiastics, or Churches, or of the revenues of the societastics, for in their civil and religious functions for instance of the provincial legates, the nuncios, the privats, magistrates and the cardinals. We have placed the sum derived from the few sources mentioned, at the very lowest figure. They may be recapitated as officers of the placed the sum of the provincial standard or of the provincial standard or officers.

REVENUES OF THE CLERGY IN THE ROMAN STATES.

DE LEGICE OF THE COL		Capitalised at
From	Annual income.	3 per cent.
Resi Estate	\$0.250.000	\$15 000 100
Calle	100 000	7 000,000
Taxes	3/0.000	5 (40,140
5 ate 51 Ck	1 250 000	25,000,000
Patrimonies	250.040	5.000,000
Dewries		10.609,000
Muses	2,130,700	43,000 000
Beltems	45 (60)	906 000
Cathragots		350 (00
Marriages		500,000
Carificates of Baptism	9 (66)	[100.000
Ober Cerificates	9,758	195 00W
Barisis		12,000 000
Berging Orders	1.825 000	36,300,400
Callections		4,000,000
Preching		3.1001.000
71 bet		3,000,000
5- minaries		300,000
Profits on Sales	T. C.	1,000 000
Ewier B cosing		330,000
h tracies		1.500,000
Tricuos &c	7-9-1 THITTE	10.000,000
Benedictions	WAKE ALCOHOLOGY	180 000
Dr. andreas de l'estate de l'e	4,000	200.000
Total	\$19,516,750	\$211,215,000

By this examination, it appears that the annual receipts of the Roman clergy exceed in value the sum total of the whole value of the landed estate in the Papal dominions.

Proposed Sixth Avenue Railroad.

MESSES. EDITORS: Originally an opponent of this project. I must beg leave in justice to sak for a short space in your columns to state my reasons for changing my views in relation to a matter of very great public convenience, and of vital importance to those who (like myself) reside in one of the upper Wards, especially as I am convinced that when this project shall be fully understood by the public, and its merits properly considered, there will be a unanimous demand for it to be carried into effect, and the Common Council will gratify the public call as in duty bound, and in their wisdom establish such regulations as public interest and convenience shall require.

This project has now been before the public for nine months, and all objections that could be urged against it have been presented and fully discussed in the public papers, in general conversations and in the Municipal balls, and I am glad to find the public sentiment strongly in favor of it, especially the upper Wards. A Special Committee of the in the upper Wards. A Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen to whom was referred this and other applications for permission to lay tracts for Railroads in the streets has made a full and able report on the whole subject, and presented a resolution to grant to the original applicants, permission to lay a double track in the Sixth av. and other streets necessary to bring its desirable conveniences within the reach of those traveling to and from the lower part of the City.

This railroad (if the resolution passes) will be a

This railroad (if the resolution passes) will be a full and important test as to whether a railroad can be laid in streets, in such a manner as to cause no obstruction to the general travel of other vehicles, nasmuch as a conditional clause is wisely introneed, requiring "that every such rail or track hall be laid in the streets and avenues, in such manner as to cause no unnecessary impediment to the common and ordinary use of the street for other purposes, and so as to leave all the water 'courses free and unobstructed." The particular kind of rail proposed, and the manner of laying it, are such, as most ingentously and effectually com-

The reason why the proposition for this road was selected from among a number of others, for trial in selected from among a money or probably because it is free from all the objections that have been properly urged against the different projects for railroads is Broadway, and promises to the public all the conveniences afforded by the Harlem track, and many advantages in addition which are impractica-

ble on that road.

Since the favorable report of the Spesial Committee above referred to was made, a remonstrance has been presented by the "owners and propriators of omnibuses" in the city, against laying tracks in the streets of said city generally, which remonstrance was referred to the same Special Committee. This remonstrance, though general in its objections, was designed to prevent, if possible, the passage of an ordinance in favor of the Sinthan Railmad and is entitled to much respect possible, the passage of an ordinance in favor of the Sixth-av. Hailroad, and is entitled to much respect as coming from a powerful and wealthy body of citizens. It is beside, a very original and remark able document in its own way, and throws much light upon the way important measures for public convenience may be defeated in municipal legislation. I am informed that an attempt will be made defeat this project in the Common Council, and thus to rob the public, for private ends, of a most desirable accommodation.

de sirable soccimmodation.

It has been frequently stated in the public prints, and is moreover, I grieve to say, generally credited in this City, that a large amount of a particular in this City, that a large amount of a pass-kind of influence is necessary to procure the pass-age of an important city ordinance, even if greatly for the public benefit. I, for one, do not, casuof credit such an aspersion against the high places and councils of my native City, which has always been my pride and in all countries my boast, but I feel authorised to assert on my personal acquaint-ticel authorised to assert on my personal acquaint-ticel authorised to assert on my most respectable. ance with the characters of my most respectable fellow-citizens who offer at their own risk and ex-pense to construct this work for the public converience, that though these gentlemen have abundant means, accumulated by bonest industry for eccetuacting and maintaining this work in the best manner, they have bothing to contribute to any dishonorable mode of procuring the permission for so doing. I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

Liberty-Equality-Fraternity !!!

Fugitives from the prison bouse of Southern des-potism with their friends and protectors in Council! Such persons as have escaped from Slavery, and those who are resolved to stand by them, are in-vited to meet for mutual counsel and encourage whed to meet for match: counter and encourage ment at Carenovia, Madison County, New-York, on Wednesday, 21st of August, 1850. The assembling will take place at 10 o'clock A M in the Indepen-dent Church, and the meeting will continue through two days. The object sinced at on the occasion will two days. The object since at on the objects will not be simply an exchange of congratulations and an expression of sympathy, but an exmest consid-eration of such subjects as are pertinent to the pres-ent condition and prespects of the Slave and Free Colored population of the country, and to the rela-tions which good and true men sustain to the cause not this be made a grand event? Shall not this be made a grand event? Shall not the channels of former sympathies be opened anew? Will not they of the "old guard" delight to look cach other in the face once more, and renew their now upon a count on situar? Let them come from They are bid a meat cordial welcome by the good people of Carenovia. There are friends, hospitalities, meeting-touses, and beautiful groves there!—Let all come who have a heart and can't laberal of the New York Star Vigliage- Gommittes, Charles B. Ray, Servesay.

CHARLES B. RAY, Secretary

I ynching in Texas-Death of Bill Hardy. The Brownsvole (Texas) American Flag of the

7th of July has the following account of the murder of Capt. Brennan, and the subsequent lynching of his murderer, Bill Hardy:

On lest Thursday morning, lith inst our offi-rers were astronded with the melancholy intelli-gence that Justice Bacon, in consequence of the costh of the Coroner, had been called to had an in-quest over the body of Capt Jubic Brannan, who had been murdered in own blood by the notorious Bill Hardy, both recently from Gulveston. From the facis elimited, it appears that the above tw. o'clock in the morning, when Capt Breman left for his place of lodging. He has place of lodging. He had not proceeded far, when he was over-taten by Hardy, who, without any preside warming, drew his amile and thrust it to the hit of Been.

threw up his mands and excisioned. Sink don't cottime. It was two late: the fatal sub came too quick and too certain for him to avoid it. He run some tharty or forty yards, fell and some expired Alier committing the brutal outrace, Herdy walked back into the bouse, with his knife in hand, resking with blood, exciaining, "I'm a tart, and there it was I'll serve any man who will do the serve and the serve a that's the way I'll serve say man who will below me." Some of those who heard him, supposing he had got into difficulty with a Mexican, advised him to leave, which he cid. As soon as it was ascer-tained that he killed Capt. Brennan, men were sent to the several ferries to prevent his escape into Mexico, and others started in pursuit. He into Mexico, and others started in pursuit. He was arrested next morning about daylight, near one of the ferries, indeed and taken to jail. The only came assigned for this brutal outrage is the refusal of Brennan to let Hardy have money while at the Brance, which is, in all probability, the true cause, as Hardy was heard to say, on the way up from that place, that he had marked his man. The people resolved to mete out justice to the murderer, and they accordingly assembled and demanded the culprit of the deputy Sheriff, who was obliged to deliver up the latter into their hands.

obliged to deliver up the latter into their hands. The fate of Bill is related in the following manner: On reaching the spot selected for this tragic

scape, he remarked that he knew he had to die and intended to die like a man; but would rather be shot than hung. The crowd assembled to wit ness this solemn trigedy was quite large, but or-derly and quiet, with a few exceptions. No one volunteering to shoot the guilty hardened wretch, it was decided that be must hang.

During all this time, and even while arrangety, where he would meet a more dread tribunal than any on earth, he evinced the most perfect in difference as to his fate, not suffering a muscle of his face or limbs to betray the least emotion, and even took the rope that was to hang him and tied the hangman's knot, to show how it was done, without the slightest perceptible tremor of the nerves. Those managing the matter, fearing the knot was not well tied, untied it for the purpose of retying, in which they falled, when he remarked to a gentleman standing near him that he would have to tie it again. This kind office the individual ad-dressed promised to perform. The doomed man then got into the cart, mounted on a plack which rested on the wheels, without any assistance, and while the rope which was suspended from a beam

used for hoisting beeves, was being adjusted around his neck, assed to have his hands tied behind him. There he stood, high above the crowd, his hands tied, the noose close about his neck, death staring him in the face, cally, cool and collected. The cart moved from under him, and in this condition he was hurried into eternity. Such a spectacle we never witnessed before—may we never again. It was evidently his intention to have leaped from the cart, but was prevented from so doing by some one structing his attention as it started, which caused his feet to drag from the tall. He died after a his feet to drag from the tail. He died after a slight struggle, and thus terminated the earthly career of the notorious Bill Hardy, who had been the terror of every community in which he lived. He met death with the same reckless indifference that he had meted it out to others.

The Indians are making sad havon between the Nucces and Rio Grande. They paid a visit to the Tokes, near Corpus Christi, a few days since, kill-ed one Mexican, and drove off several borses. The

following letter, dated Laredo, June 30, from a friend, will give a small idea of the operations of the Camanches along the Rio Grande:

"The Indians have been all around us. Three of my cartmen, on their return from Eagle Pass, have been murdeaed, my once hilled, and cargo scatter-dense; the prairie. News reached us last night been murdered, my onen killed, and cargo scattered over the prairie. News reached us last night that Ford's Camp, at San Antonio Viejo, had been attacked by 100 Indians, all the horses taken and the men surrounded, but determined to sell their lives dearly. A Mexican managed to escape and bring the news to Hio Grande City. Capt. Ford, with fifty men, left here to day to relieve them, in fine spirits and eager anticipation of a decisive fight. I understand from Lieut. Brady, of Capt. Wallace's company, who arrived to day with twenty three men, that Col. Hardee had left the Leona on his contemplated scout—Capt. Oakes on the cast of the Frio. Col. Hardee on one side of the Nucces, and Wallace on the other—all to compennate at Fort Merrill. You heard of Andy Walkers fight. He killed and got five out of seven Inrate at Fort Merrill. You heard of Andy Walk-ers fight. He killed and got five out of seven In-dians. [N. O. Picsynne, 21d.

From Yucatan.

By the way of the City of Mexico we have re-ceived dates from Yucatan to the 21st ult. The country still continued in a distracted state, country still continued in a distracted state, regotiations concluded with the Indians by Vela, had not produced the anticipated result The Yucatcons accuse the English at the Be of furnishing arms and amunition to those savages, who, on a recent occasion, had actually devoured the fiesh of some of their white prisoners. The the firsh of some of their white prisoners. In a Government troops have, however, obtained some acvantages over the enemy. An expedition of 270 men, under the command of Captain Maidonado, killed 72 Indians, recovered 271 captives, of both sexes, and took 21 prisoners, beside arms and munitions. Another commany, after a campaign of 21 days, succeeded in killing 57 of the enemy. Still another killed 45 and captured 119. Some distinuished chiefs had been captured by the whites, among the rest Jacinto Pat, who, it was previously reported, had been murdered.

The governmental concerns of the Peninsula are

The governmental observable in the feather also in a state of confusion. Gov. Barbachino the Commissary General, Josquin Castella have been on the point of a serious rupture. It cliance encouraged a pronunciamento in favo centralism and Santa Anna; and he was to he been supported in this movement by Gen. Michel-torers, who, pro tempore, exercises a dictatorship. Gov. Barbachino, on the other hand, wishes to care the State independent, and to break off all cornection with the rest of the Mexican Confederation.

[N. O. Picarune, 25d.

An Indian War brewing on our Frontier.

On the 19th uit a party of Cherokees and Creeks, numbering about 80 warriors, armed and equipped for the occasion, marched upon Weewoka, in the Seminole country, on the North Fork of the Canadian, with a view of attacking a negro town, where there were over a hundred able bodied men, and taking a number of said negroes, alledged to be slaves of certain Creeks and citizens of Arkansa. It seems the party of Indians camped some tea or twelve miles from the negro town, intending to go the next night and charge upon it. The news of their arrival reached the negroes, and they armed themselves and sent word of defiance to the Creeks, and the next day a party of Seminoles, all stript and painted, appeared on the opposite bank of the creek, who sent a banter for a fight—Upon these belligerent demonstrations, they con-AN INDIAN WAR BREWING ON OUR PROSTIER

Upon these beligerest demonstrations, they concluded to come to a parley.

When lest heard from the head chiefs of the Up-

Towns (Creek) had repaired to the scene of flicuity, and with the chiefs of the Seminoles were waiting for the arrival of Col. Duval, the Seminole gent to go into council.

This regro town is a den of runaway slaves,

where every negro who can make his escape from Louisians and Arkansas is harbored. |Arkaneas Intelligencer.

Macharll Fishing.—The Gloucester Telegraph of Saturday says that "notwithstanding the favorable reports received the first of the season of a plenty of mackerel at the Bay of Chalour, our fishermen are having poor lock. Three vessels arrived here this week. One of them had a decent trip of poor mackerel, but reports that out of twenty vessels which came through the Out with them not more than two or three had full fares. Another vessel, which arrived yesterday, brought home not more than two or three had but lares. Another vessel, which arrived yesterday, brought home short of one hundred barrels and gives the same discouraging accounts. Gut of a fleet of forty vessels which came through the Gut at the same time, not more than five had ful fares, while some had as low as three and ten barrels. We are sorry to hear such have:

GENERAL NOTICES.

Fraviers & Weils, Phresologists and Pab.

F Dr. Shew's Water-tiure Institution, on

W Lebanon Springs Water-Cure Establishment is now in its such year of successful operation.

ment is now in his sight year of successful operation.

The information address:

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EF The "Orange Mountain Water Cure," at The usual distinct has private bette suscinct to the pa-dents rooms Address Dr. MEEKER & Orange, N.A. for terms

Jelist Dr. T. L. Nichola und Nrs. Gave Nichola. Wales-Cure House, it West Twady-second at man sixth-west of Constitutions from 10 to 2. Passess received for years or day tweather to visited at their resistances. Water-Cure Institutes-City and Coun

Liv Taull receive patients at the comment was one makement, in Laught at and at the over Say, L. L. Com-tication daily netween Lose places by assumption and r. ad. General practice attended to. Constitutions \$5 te Institution for Imbeclies and Children of

A enti Intrifecta. A few mire poptia will be receive, it in mediate approvation is media to by the H. B. WILSUR, M. D. Barre, Mass. Wilson's Business Directory of New-York

City, for 185 -1 There year of publication; price is could Contenting the rames and address of all persons engaged in his kness, classified under appropriate levelings.

10 IN F TROW, 63 Ann. 4.

Liquid Hair Dys, improved so is so color the hair or whisters the moment is applied without the least to trajuny—it is entirely from tapinsment oder, and can be washed with the strongest, some immediatory it is applied without white to dry for side or applied, at Sarcessen's Will Factory, 6 Willess. my/57/45.85 at 7 STATE and National Law School—Salliston Str. Saratogs Co N Y—The next Term will commode on the 8th of September the Stri term in the year Daily rectanizes, trial and argument of causes, drill exactless in of head speaking, bitchicks and ingrit debate, Congress to a discussion, &c. are among the consist practices of the Students Payment in advance for the term. A Catalogue and Circular, string periodists, ent by request, directed (post paid) to J. W FOW LEE, Esq. 1900 Immod Diaw SWA 44W.

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WANTE.

W ANTED—100 Agents, immediately, to sell the "Life, Achievements and Death of Fresidens Z. Taylor," is instrained with 15 engravings, just published. Also, a verifely of other popular works. As great inducements are offered, and as large wayes can be made, as at any other similar establishment. Call or address, post paid. "The American Family Publication Establishment," 128 Nasses in N. Y. up stairs.

WANTED-A Provision French lady as tracher of the French Language in a large and fourtaining achors in the ecunity. Inquire at 184 Twelfish Lorener of Univer-sity-place of Mr. WELLINGTON. 1981 h:

win-place of Mr WELLINGTON. 1951 h.*

WANTED—A middle need fromatant phone woman to do the cooking and washing in a private family—Apply between 19 and 2 o'clock at 44 Legington av between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth siz. 1951 https://doi.org/10.1001/

DRUG CLERK WANTED-One thoroughly se-qualitied with the business may apply at 1% Grand at Williamsburgh. References required, just 100 A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY wishes for a cities

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY wishes for a time-tion as housekeeper or to act in any other capacity and derogatory. She is very cheerful and obliging, and has always moored in the best European Society. Address G. G. Tribune Office.

WYDOW who has had much experience wishes to chearn a situation as hours keeper in a gentler respecta-ble family. A the addressed to "Sarah," stating where to call, directed to 152 Wooster st. will meet with immediate structure.

DARTNER WANTED—A person with from \$1000.

In \$5.000 cash capital, to be associated in a linerative hostiness located in K-entrcky. To a person of correct and hostiness being who would go out and be interested in the concern, a fine opportunity for a safe and profitable investment is presented. Satisfactory references will be given. A line and reserve to B. H. A. and left at this office, stating references, with real name, will receive immediate and confidential attention.

CLTTHE WANTED—For a first-class custom es-tablishment in Broadway. Note but a man of experi-ence and tasin, and of such address need apply. To a sub-able person, a permanent situation and fair enamy will be

ven.

A young man as Bookkeeper wanted.

Address E, lox 2146 Post Office, portpaid. Undershied ferences required.

1321 4.**

INFORMATION IS WANTED of SRIDGET and I MARY PHELAN, by their brother, Michael Poolan, & 16 | Cherry at. An immediate snawer is desired, j.5: 20

BOARDING.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH, -One or two D gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and breakfast and wa in a private family, 56 first-1 one minutes walk from the Peck all Ferry. Son rous sery five minutes. Location very destrable; house fares the water, commanding a fine view of Brooking, New-Fork, East River, &c &c. 199 in.

BOARD WANTED-For a young married couple in Busivale family where the e are no other boatders. Location must be witho on minutes wait of Chuham square Post Office. Any family having such accommodutes and wishing to make an egrecable increase in it, can do so by addressing a bute with full paradulars to "Lacing," for three days, Chatham square Post Offic. 193, 20

DSI Greatwicks: Gentlemen with single beds and light, airy rooms, \$2.50 per week; day boarders, \$7 per week; inspected boarders, \$7 even per day. Saths graits, 1979 1mc.

A FRENCH FAMILY living at Yorkville in a large A and handsome bouse, surrounded by a garden, and handing the privilege of a large park, pear the railroad and convertient to the omnitudes, would receive a few bearders at very moderate raise. Inquire at the Omnibus Office, Yorkville. GENTERMAN and his wife, and a few single pea-titions can have board at 190 West Twenty-avenue of door west of Fighth av. Pleasant rooms on second for with use of bath room; a very pleasant and bealthful 1913 her.

TO LET.—A small, private family, in the year contral location, 32 Howard at four doors east of Broadway, would let a large front parior on the second floor, with large wardrobe attached, to two young mee, for \$4 per week, without board. The room is handsomely familied, and will be kept in perfect order. Good reference required.

SUMMER RETREATS.

NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS—COLUMNIA MHALL—This House has been greatly enlarged by an immerse wing, making its cultre length shout 500 feet, and expalse of accountmodating 500 visitors. A very large sumber of rooms are taken for the season by families ; and perhaps no place combines so many attractions for health and piecesure.

By taking the morning cars by the New-Haven and Househoods Radirond, or Hudson River Radirond, via Hud-son, presengers arrive at the Springs at Si o'clock in the thermoon. Fare through only \$2.50.

PORTLAND HOTEL ON THE HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINE -This bouse is just compissed and open for victors. It aboves a splendid prospect of the coran, and combines all the ediporters and drives constrained beautiful value and drives consensually from the city, by the John Hart, at the foot of Pocksally R. Sorthe Edwin Lewis, at the foot of Roder and the Consensual from the Edwin Lewis, at the foot of Roder just him.

NEWBURGH SUMMER RETREAT -Several Namilies can yet be accommodated with pleasant siry Viamilies can yet be accommodated with pleasant ary comes at this source, which for besidely leveluon, beautiful enterty and pleasant drives, is not surpassed on the Hodout River. Bedie caces—BOBERT LOWDEN. Eq. 116 Wall is New York [270 1w] L. P. DODGE, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE NEWBURGH.

POWELTON HOUSE NEWBURGH.

POWELTON HOUSE NEWBURGH.

Place of Summer resort takes pleasure in calling the place of Summer resort takes pleasure in calling the place of the New York public to the fact that he is not prepared for the reception and enter-aliments of either transfers or permanent boarders. The high estimation is which his house is held by families who have speen the Summer most the there, he is sure will render an extended nodes not more most there, he is sure will render an extended nodes of the superior airractions, in point of location, scenery, driven, &c. numer-sarry. In this particular it has no equal or the Hodore River. The larder, as hereofore, will be supplied with every deficacy the markous afford. In addition to the former facilities for reaching Newborgh by size of the trains of cars passing daily either way new York and Albany. Early application should be made for a selection of rooms. [5:16 lm*] Q. DONAPI.

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